

ENROLLMENT CORRECTIONS—H.R. 3757

Oct. 14, 1988
[H. Con. Res. 388]

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 3757) to amend title 5, United States Code, to permit voluntary transfers of leave by Federal employees where needed because of a medical or other emergency situation, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) In section 1, strike "Leave Act" and insert "Leave Sharing Act".

(2) In section 2(a) (adding section 6372(a)(1) of title 5, United States Code), strike "section 6338(a)(1) of" and insert "section 6339(a)(1) of".

(3) In section 2(a) (adding section 6372(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code), strike "section 6338(a)(2) of" and insert "section 6339(a)(2) of".

(4) In section 3 (amending section 5724(a)(3)(A) of title 5, United States Code), strike "chapter 88" each place it appears and insert "chapter 83".

(5) In section 5 (adding section 8112(b) of title 5, United States Code), insert "or 1751(a)" after "section 351(a)".

Agreed to October 14, 1988.

NEW YORK CITY—COMMEMORATING THE TWO-HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARIES OF THE CONSTITUTION, THE FIRST CONGRESS, GEORGE WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION, AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS PROPOSAL

Oct. 19, 1988
[H. Con. Res. 115]

Whereas the Constitution officially became the form of government of the United States on March 4, 1789;

Whereas New York City served as the first capital of the United States;

Whereas the first Congress convened in New York City in March 1789;

Whereas George Washington was inaugurated as the first President of the United States in New York City on April 30, 1789;

Whereas while meeting in New York City, the first Congress passed legislation creating the executive departments of the Federal Government and the Federal court system; and

Whereas while meeting in New York City, the first Congress, under the leadership of Representative James Madison of Virginia, framed and proposed to the States the ten constitutional amendments known today as the Bill of Rights: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That (a) the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate, in consultation with the Minority Leaders and the Bicentennial Committee Chairmen of their respective Houses, are authorized and directed to appoint Members of their respective Houses to serve on a delegation of Members of the Congress which will take part in ceremonies to be held in New York City in April 1989 commemorating the 200th anniversaries of the implementation of the Constitution as the form of government of the United States, the convening of the first Congress, the inauguration of George Washington as the first Presi-

dent of the United States, and the proposal of the Bill of Rights as the first ten amendments to the Constitution, and shall invite the President to join this delegation in participating in these ceremonies.

(b) The specific planning of the ceremonies described in subsection (a) shall be coordinated directly with the Historian of the Senate, under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Historian of the House of Representatives, under the jurisdiction of the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Agreed to October 19, 1988.

Oct. 19, 1988
[H. Con. Res. 369]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—CONGRATULATING SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OFFICERS

Whereas scientific and technological strength is closely associated with the economic and political strength of this Nation;

Whereas the increasingly global nature of scientific and technological activities has broadened opportunities for both competition and cooperation in these activities;

Whereas the Congress is increasingly concerned with a number of issues related to international cooperation and competition in science and technology, including the role of cooperative science and technology in global development; the balance between international cooperation and national security; exchange of scientific and technological personnel; and access to scientific and technological facilities and knowledge;

Whereas the Department of State's Science and Technology Officers have for many years provided the United States Government with excellent information and advice on these and other matters, both in the United States and abroad;

Whereas the Department of State's Science and Technology Officers carry out a variety of functions in an extraordinarily competent manner, including providing liaison between scientific communities in the United States and overseas, informing the United States Government of foreign science and technology policies and developments, participating in international negotiations, and managing cooperative bilateral science and technology programs;

Whereas the Department of State's Science and Technology Officers are often outnumbered by their counterparts from other nations, placing the United States at a distinct disadvantage in terms of monitoring and influencing international science and technology;

Whereas periodic informal meetings between the Congress and the Department of State's Science and Technology Officers have yielded timely, relevant and valuable guidance and perspective with respect to foreign policy considerations; and

Whereas it is the desire of the Congress to ensure that the corps of Science and Technology Officers abroad and at the Department of State remain strong not only in its scientific abilities, which are of high quality, but also in number, so that United States policy on science, technology, and diplomacy may be well coordinated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That—